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The Making of a Reputation.

As the person now directly responsible for peace and order in this town, and particularly for the safety of life and the security of property in our streets by daylight or by lamplight, Commissioner BINGHAM must be studying with uncommon interest every new case of highway robbery and assault within the geographical limits of greatly enhanced responsibility.

When New York begins to rival Chicago as a city of holdups and a fine field for highwaymen, and an honest minded and a sensitive Commissioner has to confess his inability to stop the outrages and end the municipal disgrace, it will be high time for the honest and sensitive Commissioner to give way to somebody else who can police the streets.

That is a question for by and by. General BINGHAM is really just beginning his job. He has won the good will and good wishes of the citizens. They have confidence in his integrity, his energy and his excellent intentions. He has shown himself a master of the politics of preparation. With the support of the better part of the press he has obtained from the Legislature all that he has demanded for the fortification of his authority. There is more power now for the elbow that swings the hand that holds the club.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that as an efficient protector of life and property in New York General BINGHAM still has his reputation to make; and it is another fact that about the quickest thing to damn a Commissioner of Police in New York is a chronic condition of unsafety in the thoroughfares at any hour of the twenty-four.

The Mollycoddle in Ohio.

"A very tame affair" is the official White House comment on Senator For-AKER'S speech at Canton, and it is given out that he said nothing that requires attention or reply.

The Senator called no one a weakling. characterized with a short and ugly word no statement made by any one, impugned no man's motives, drew no dead line, blacklisted nobody, was polite and mild mannered-in fact, seemed to have no fight in him. He submitted that there was a constitutional question involved in the discharge of the negro battalion: actually believed with the officers of the battalion that the men might be innocent; said a good word for the dual system of Government, State and national; intimated that he was "simply one of the old school that does not think one department should be allowed to swallow the other departments of government or that the Constitution should be amended except by the people and in the way it provides"; in fact, expressed a pride in the Constitution and spoke some nonsense about the business men of the country being generally men of integrity and not needing moral regener-

The speech of a mollycoddle! A very tame affair!

The Overworked British Parliament.

When the British Parliament reassembled 1 st Monday after the Easter recess it was generally recognized that the necessity of dealing with more pressing legislative business would render it impossible for the Bannerman Government to proceed with the mending or ending of the House of Lords which was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, and that therefore an autumn session is inevitable. To say nothing of minor measures there are three bills of conspicuous importance which the Ministry must push through the House of Commons during the present session, of which at least two are certain to encounter vehement resistance. We refer to the army bill, the budget and the so-called devolution bill for Ireland.

We have formerly pointed out the principal innovations embodied in the scheme of army reform advocated by Mr. HAL-DANE, the Secretary of War. It is the proposed merger of the historic militia organization with the existing volunteers in the force intended exclusively for home defence which seems objectionable not only to the Unionist Opposition but also to some influential Liberals. The Liberal newspapers are by no means unanimous in its support. As the scheme has, however, the merit of retrenching expenditures, it may go through the lower house without material amendments, but its fate in the upper chamber cannot be predicted. The Lords may decide, from prudential motives, to sanction a measure of which they disapprove, as last year they reluctantly ratifled the bill exempting the funds of trades unions from liability for damages. This they did in order to leave their hands free to defeat the education bill and the plural voting bill without too ohviously incurring the reproach of blocking legislation. The project which him. Mr. SMITH then gave in detail a they are inflexibly resolved to wreck is the Irish devolution bill, and they are also likely to oppose strenuously an old

Because it is expected to provide the funds for such a scheme Mr. Asquith's budget, which will be submitted during the current month, is awaited with uncommon interest. We discussed some of the features of the contemplated meas-

age pensions bill.

the conviction has deepened in England that to grant even a small pension to every man and woman over sixty-five who may choose to ask for it would overtry, and that if owing to the prevailing prosperity there should be any surplus of income over expenditure it ought to go to the sinking fund. The payment of old age pensions on a considerable scale might be practicable if the annual outlay on the army and navy could be signally reduced, but nobody expects that the Hague Congress will render such curtailment possible. The fate, therefore, of the scheme attributed to Mr. Asquirh is problematical.

The details of the Irish devolution bill have not been officially published, but Ministers have acknowledged that viewed as a whole the measure may be fairly enough described as a halfway on this ground that Lord ROSEBERY, alhas criticised the project, declaring that popular mandate to press it. It is doubt-NERMAN and his colleagues had gone to the country at the last general election on the home rule issue alone they would home rule, the overshadowing issue ists, and a devolution bill will unquestionably be brought forward during the present session, and it will be passed by the Commons, although it has no chance of being accepted by the House of Lords. It is understood that the measure has been framed with a view of superseding the present system of Castle government elective and partly of appointive members, who are to exercise some legislative as well as many administrative functions. Such a council is obviously meant to serve as the thin end of a wedge, and for that reason the Lords will not permit its insertion in the statute book.

The first and the third of the measures named are certain to provoke prolonged and heated debates, and there is consequently no likelihood that any serious attempt will be made to carry out the Ministerial threat of reforming the House of Lords. If the Unionist peers could be persuaded to take the advice of Lord CURZON, who by the way has no seat in the upper chamber, they would reform themselves. It is well known that the late Lord Salisbury recognized the necessity of such a course. As we have formerly shown, all that would be needed would be for the peerage of England and the peerage of the United Kingdom to elect a certain number of representatives to sit in the upper house. as the Scotch and Irish peers do now. It is patent that only men of ability and character would be chosen for the

The Thaw Murder Trial.

At last the protracted trial of the Thaw murder case has ended and the jury has failed to agree and has been discharged. What will be the next step is the natural query that will be asked by thousands of people. The prisoner will remain in jail until after the second trial, and then, if there is another disagreement, he will probably be admitted to bail and be allowed to roam at large.

Let us briefly examine the facts and study for a moment the course of this extraordinary trial, which has occupied the attention of the whole country since the 4th day of February last.

Late in the evening of Monday, June 25, 1906, on the Madison Square Garden roof, STANFORD WRITE, one of the most conspicuous architects of this country, was shot dead by HARRY K. THAW, a scion of a wealthy Pittsburg family, a man some thirty-six years of age, whose earlier career had made him notorious in the demi-mondaine circles of Paris and of New York. The homicide was committed just at the close of the play "Mam'zelle Champagne" and in the presence of a large audience, so no question was ever raised about the

THAW walked calmly around some tables, held his revolver close to WHITE'S face and deliberately fired three shots. The first shot entered WHITE's left eye and went through to the base of the brain; the second went through the upper lip and lodged in the base of the skull; the third inflicted a flesh wound, the bullet lodging on the inner side of the right arm. Then THAW broke the revolver and pointed the muzzle up in the air. probably to reassure the startled spectators. In the party of the slayer at the time of the killing were TRUXTUN BEALE, THOMAS McCALEB and the murderer's wife. EVELYN NESBIT THAW, all of whom had dined that evening with THAW at

What was the testimony as to Thaw's appearance and manner on the night of the murder? McCaleb was permitted to testify that he considered the acts of THAW at the time of the murder as irrato testify, nor was it shown by any witness that THAW had acted in any way strangely at the Café Martin or at the roof garden in the evening either before or after the shooting.

On the other hand, the vital witness for the prosecution and the one whose testimony clearly showed the mental condition of the accused at the time of the murder was JAMES CLINCH SMITH, a brother-in-law of the murdered man. He testified that he arrived at the Madison Square Garden about 9:15 o'clock in the evening of June 25; that the defendant got up and came to where he was sitting and had some conversation with long conversation with THAW on various topics, while Mrs. THAW, BEALE and MCCALEB were sitting in the offing. a diseased condition of the brain.

THAW said to SMITH: "Yes, they are The Court of Appeals held that i good seats. If you don't mind I will sit down here by you for a while." He offered SMITH a cigar, saying "Take one," and when SMITH stated that he smoked cigarettes THAW pulled out his cigarette case and said "Take a ciga-

lished, but with every succeeding day play and said: "Well, it is very different from the plays you usually see on a roof garden. The truth of the matter is, we see so much variety on the roof gardens that it is rather a relief to see a tax the financial resources of the coun- play of this kind. I would not be surprised but what it would be a success." After a few minutes THAW said: "What are you doing in Wall Street nowadays? Are you speculating at all?" And he then told Mr. SMITH that he, THAW, "thought there were good chances in the copper stocks." He mentioned Amalgamated Copper and one other and said he thought the steel stocks were very low and he could never understand why the prices of steel stocks were kept down where they were. THAW said: "There is a company doing an enormous business and paying large dividends and done before, and yet the price is kept down." "In fact," he said, "if I had any house on the road to home rule. It is money I would put it all in steels and coppers, especially the copper, because though still professing himself a Liberal, I think that anybody who did that would make a lot of money." Thaw asked the Government is not authorized by a | SMITH: "Are you on to New York alone?" Mr. SMITH said that he had left his wife less true that if Sir H. J. CAMPBELL-BAN- in Paris, and THAW then said: "Are you very much married? Are you above meeting a very nice girl? Oh, no, she is not here on the roof to-night; but you have been beaten. There was next to know I expect to go away. I am very nothing said during the campaign about glad to give you her address or arrange with you to meet her, if you like." And being free trade versus a preferential in answer to the query, "What kind of tariff. The Premier is bound, however, a looking girl is she?" THAW said: "She to keep his promise to the Irish National- is a buxom brunette, not particularly good looking but a very nice girl."

Thus did Mr. DELMAS'S Jonathan and Godlike avenger speak to James Clinch SMITH just before the murder. Later Thaw in passing smiled and nodded to Mr. SMITH very pleasantly.

Could there have been stronger evidence of the absolute sanity of HARRY injury I have herein described." by a central council composed partly of K. Thaw at the time be shot STANFORD

An interlude interrupted the trial toward its conclusion, when the Court appointed a commission on the application of the District Attorney to determine the then sanity of the prisoner. The commission found THAW to be sane, and the report was affirmed by the trial Judge. This proceeding we do not propose to discuss, nor do we propose to waste any time on the great mass of expert testimony for or against the prisoner. Suffice it to say that in this murder case, where a liberal purse has been at command, alienists of more or less prominence were produced who testified that THAW at the time of the killing was insane or did not know that the murder was wrong. On the other hand many experts of equal or greater eminence produced by the District Attorney swore that THAW was sane at the time of the killing of WHITE.

The mere opinion of a professional witness or expert, paid to say "Yes" or "No." as the case may be, in answer to an interminable and not always intelligible hypothetical question, does not carry much weight with lawvers or with lavmen, whatever may be its effect upon the twelve jurymen in the box.

The dramatic feature was the confes FORD WHITE-a story full of loathsom and prurient detail-a tale admitted only on the theory that it was a statement made to the murderer prior to the murder, which might have so unsettled his reason as to lead to the commission of the homicide: This evidence was admitted on the authority of The People vs. Woop, decided by the Court of Appeals in April, 1891. Let us see just what was decided by the Court of Appeals in that case. There JOSEPH WOOD, the defendant, had killed LEANDER PASCO, a small farmer, at Stony Creek in Warren county. The defendant when a young boy had been severely cut in the head by an axe and was unconscious for two or three fell from a barn and struck on his head on a stony surface and was again rendered unconscious for some hours. After these injuries Wood had committed irrational acts and had been subject to sudden attacks of dizziness, denominated "blind staggers." A doctor testified that the defendant was suffering from a diseased brain, and other witnesses testified to various instances of irrational conduct. Counsel for the defendant offered to prove by defendant's wife that she had told the defendant on the evening of May 3, the week before the homicide, that the decedent had criminally assaulted her. The evidence was offered for the purpose of showing the effect of the communication on the defendant's mind and that it operated on him to such an extent as to render him insane on the day he committed the offence. This evidence was excluded, and the question before the Court of Appeals was whether the exclusion of such evidence was error or not. Judge PECKHAM in rendering the opinion of the court of

last resort said: "It [the evidence] should be admitted for the purpose of showing an adequate cause for the state of mind existing subsequent to the communication. . . Evidence had already been given tending tional. Mr. BEALE was not called upon somewhat toward proof of a diseased condition of the brain of the respondent before the communication was made to him. Evidence of such a nature having been given, the communication may then be proved for the purpose of showing the effect it had for the alleged change in the appearance and con duct of the accused and to prove that in truth auch communication acting upon a diseased and weakened brain produced insanity at the time of

> the commission of the crime." Now, this Wood case can be differentiated from the Thaw case in two things: First, the excluded confession of the wife was made to the murderer within a week not three years earlier. Secondly, a foundation for its admission had been laid by evidence showing that the accused, before the communication was made to him, was a person suffering from

The Court of Appeals held that it would not decide whether it is necessary in all cases where the defence of insanity is interposed to show the existence of a prior morbid and diseased condition of the mind before evidence of this nature

should be admitted. ure when an outline of them was pub- rette." He asked SMITH how he liked the | So it may have been safer, in order

to avoid the possible reversal of a conviction, to admit the evidence, but we believe that the rule should not be extended to embrace within its shelter a murderer like THAW, to whom the confession of alleged betrayal was made so many years before the commission of the murder. Just contemplate the enormous temptation offered to perjury by the impossibility of disproving a conversation alleged to have been held years prior, between persons who at the time of the trial occupy the relation of husband and wife.

EVELYN THAW upon her cross-examipation showed great mental capacity, persistently adhering to her testimony in the face of rigorous cross-examination. Her mental ability and her stolidity in enduring the ordeal do not affect doing more business than they have ever the real issue and throw no light upon the main questions, which still remain Was the confession ever made; and if ever made, did the improbable tale have any effect upon the mind of the prisoner other than to incite him to undving hatred and cruel revenge? Upon this dramatic feature the whole trial virtually turned. The improbability that such a confession was in fact ever made by EVELYN NESBIT to THAW was shown by an affidavit made by EVELYN NESBIT on her return to this country in October. 1903, when at Mr. HUMMEL'S law office

"I have been repeatedly told by the said THAW that he is very inimical to a married man whom he said he wanted me to injure and that TRAW would get him into the penitentiary; the said THAW had begged me time and time again to swear written documents which he had prepared in olving this married man and charging him with having drugged and betrayed me when I was 15 years of age. This was not so and I so told him. but because I refused to sign these papers the said Thaw not alone threatened me with bodily injury but inflicted upon me the great cruel bodily

And, moreover, revolting though it be, let us bear in mind the fact that after the confession of EVELYN, made to THAW at the time when she refused to marry him in the summer of 1903-the time of "the supreme renunciation" when she gave as her reason for refusing his suit that she did not wish to drag him downthat after this she travelled in various parts of Europe with Mr. THAW alone and passed many weeks of an informal honeymoon in the Austrian Tyrol with this refined Sir Galahad

Mr. GLEASON in opening for the defence stated that he would prove that he defendant killed STANFORD WHITE under the delusion that it was the act of Providence, and that when he killed STANFORD WRITE, THAN did not know was wrong. But Mr. DELMAS, the leading counsel for the accused, in his summing up abandoned all pretext of insanity and appealed in no uncertain language to "the unwritten law." The orator exclaimed:

Shall JONATHAN die, who hath wrought this reat salvation in Israel' Gop forbid: as the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of his head fall to the ground: for he hath wrought with God this day."

Later he delivered this striking eulogium on such murder:

It is a species of insanity that is known from he Canadian border to the Gulf. It is that species sion of EVELYN NESBIT THAW on the of insanity which, if you expert gentlemen ask me witness stand, in which she told the jury to give it a name, I suggest that you label 'dementia the story of her alleged ruin by STAN- Americana.' It is that species of insanity which inspires every American to believe that his home is sacred. It is that species of insanity that inspires every American to protect the purity of his daughter. It is that species of insanity that pernades an American that whoever violates the sancity of his home or the purity of his wife or daughter has forfeited the protection of the laws of this State r any other State."

In answer to this appeal it might be said that the sanctity of THAW's home had never been invaded by Mr. WHITE; that at the time of the alleged "ravishment, " as it is now dramatically termed. EVELYN NESBIT was a chorus girl and was not married to any one, and that the purity of the wife or daughter of the accused had never been attacked. But Mr. Delmas is not responsible for the facts in the case. The presumption is that he thought the safest course for him to pursue was to assume that the confession was a narration of actual fact and that thus he might successfully apsecure the exoneration of his client.

The summing up of the District Attorney was able, forceful and fearless rending, as it did, the fabric of falsehood and humbug which had been thrown around the murderer.

Whatever be the future of this extraordinary case, it is fortunate that the time has not yet come when a jury of twelve men, sitting in this city, will acquit a man because his wife testifies that three years before the murder she made a confession to the murderer inculpating his victim, when it also appears that the murderer and the girl lived together for months after her confession before he finally married her!

Legislative Investigations.

It is evident that factional politics, and not a sincere desire to benefit the city, is at the bottom of the present talk of a legislative investigation of the depart ments of the municipal government. Mayor McClellan has ordered the Commissioners of Accounts to look into the activities of the Borough President of Manhattan. The Borough President of Manhattan has denied the authority of the Commisioners to make such an inquisition, and has added that any irregularities that may exist in the bureaus under his control may be paralleled in the departments managed by appointees of the Mayor. "Persist in investigating me, and MURPHY will send the Legislature after you," Mr. AHEARN says. "I'll head you off and ask the Legislature for a of the commission of the murder and smelling committee to hold an inquest on everybody," is the Mayor's answer.

> Obviously, an investigation undertaken under such auspices would have small chance of producing good results. It would be under suspicion from the beginning. Conducted in obedience to no public demand, it would become a medium for the airing of personal spites and the paying of personal scores. The last legislative committee that sat in New York was not so thoroughly discredited at the start as would be the one asked by the Mayor, but it resulted in no good to the community, principally

because there was no real reason for its inception.

Possibly Mayor McCLELLAN does not expect the Legislature to act favorably on his suggestion, and feels that by making it he has taken the danger out of the Ahearn threat. Nor is it likely that a Republican Legislature would investigate a Tammany city administration at a time when the evidence to be produced would be of no use in a city campaign. Whatever disclosures might be made this summer and fall would be forgotten in the heat of the next Presidential canvass. The spring and summer of 1909, in the opinion of Republican philosophers, may be the psychological time for a movement against the faction split dominant party in New York city.

Mr. FORAMER forgets that he was sent to the senate by the people of Ohio as a legislator in Con-gress, not as a Judge on the Supreme Bench of the United States.—The statesman's brother.

Mr. FORAKER remembers that this is a representative government, and that the peculiar reason for the creation of the legislative chamber of which he is a member was the belief that such a body would act as a check on the ill considered and often mistaken impulses of the people.

The Mayor returned the Hingham bill with his approval. It is believed that Governor Huorass will sign it at the beginning of next week and it will take effect immediately. Consequently about this time next week some interesting happenings may be looked for at 30 Mulberry street.—News item.

A tremendous revolution in municipal affairs impends. The people are about to resume, in part, control of one of the institutions they support. Why should there not be tears and howls of pain from 300 Mul-

A MAP OF THE CATSKILLS.

The Government topographic surveys are now far advanced in many parts of the country, and the resulting map sheets numper many hundreds. This progress in our scientific mapping is very gratifying, because all these large scale map sheets are the material which will be used in making accurate atlas mans that will be within the reach of the general public. It was impossible to make first rate, small scale maps of any part of the land until these "mother maps" were supplied by the surveys. We may now hope that the very best maps of large parts of our country will before very long be found in our atlases. The progress of our Government surveys has attracted wide attention among foreign geographers, one of whom wrote in the January number of Petermanns Mitteilungen: "It can scarcely be believed that the importance of making a good map of the United States based upon these surveys may not soon appeal to so practical and highly developed a people as the American.'

In its Bulletin for April the American Geographical Society publishes a map of the Catskills which is a fine example of the reproduction by the best cartographic methods of the information contained on Government survey sheets. Eight topographic sheets, covering the Catskill plateau and a large area of the Hudson plain, are the basis of the map. The purpose of the society was educational. It desired to show its members and all interested persons how full of accurate and clearly expressed information a small scale map may be when generalized from large survey sheets by the very best methods.

This purpose has been fully accomplished and the Catskill map may be regarded as a conspicuous prototype of the superior kind of maps which will some day fill the atlases of our country. It is made on the comparatively small scale of three miles to an inch, while the scale of the base map is three times as large, but the result shows how adequately the manifold facts presented by detailed survey sheets may be generalized on a small map without the sacrifice of anything essential and so as to be easily read.

If the visitor to the Catskills turns on this map to that part of them with which he is most familiar, he will see that the familiar surface forms are clearly expressed. He will be surprised to find many details which he has not been accustomed to see on a map. He will probably see a dot representing the position of the house in which he may have spent a vacation. If the house stands on a mountain slope or on a level stretch the fact is made clear. He will observe the windings of the brooks and find their sources up the mountain slopes. All the roads, even the private lanes leading to isolated farm houses, as well as the trails up the principal mountains, are shown. If he compares the hills and mountains he knows with their delineapeal to the sympathy, the passion and tion on the map, he will soon acquire suffithe prejudice of the jury and possibly cient expertness to tell approximately how steep are the ascents he will meet on the mountain roads.

It is a comfort and a pleasure to study such a map as this, because it shows nature as it is and the prominent works that man has imposed upon the face of the earth. We have faith in its essential accuracy because we know that it is the result of an honest effort, by means of the perfected methods and highly trained talent in the service of modern cartography, to tell the truth about a part of the earth's surface.

Lake Superior Ore Shipments The marvellous growth in the past ten years t

fron ore shipments from Lake Superior is shown in the following record, compiled by the Marina Review of Cleveland

	Shipments,
Year.	Gross Tons.
1896	9,934,828
1897	12,464,574
1898	
1899	
1900	
1901	
1992	
1903	
1904 (lake strike)	
1905	
1906	
The 1906 shipment exceeds that	
587.411 tons, a nearly threefold incre	B SP

A Disappointed Reader of "The Sunday Sun." TO THE P.DITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Your paper of st Sunday deserves special commendation been reading it several hours each day and have not finished yet. I'm trying to find some unfuteresting article, but don't succeed. It was indeed a masterpiece. JOHN A. BAMBRICK. THE BRONK, April 12.

Speaking of April Snowstorms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On April 12,

1941, snow fell in New York and Long Island to the depth of nearly three feet on the level EAST HAMPTON, April 11. OLD RESIDENT. The Reactionaries. According to the President-

A soul of accusation chary Five million dollars has been raised To choose a man reactionary. Perhaps we next will hear of plots Which aim for even blacker chances;

Will bachelors ten millions raise To pick a man sans offive branches! Will spellers twenty millions raise, And thus parade their guilty banner In order to select a man

Who spells in Webster's fogy manner? Will mollycoddles raise a fund Whose size will make the blood to curdie And nominate a candidate

Who cannot wrestle, box or hurdle?

MCLANDBURGE WILSON.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE TYPE. nalities of Various Sorts Con-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Between any of the pirates that confessed to the cap-ture and plunder of the Alton, and Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, is a

question of veracity conceivable? ALBERT LEPPINGWELL. AUROBA, N. Y., April 10.

Prays for Another Mckinley

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With all due reverence I too ask "How long, O Lord, how long" before we "return to that calm, unruffled dignity so characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt's predecessors in the exalted office of President of the United States"? I am getting so weary of the mud slinging and scraps in which Mr. Roosevelt takes so active a part that I will accept any candidate the Republicans put up, so it be not he. I feel like the old maid who went into the woods to ask the Lord to send her a husband, and when she heard the owl cry out she thought it was the Lord answering her prayer, and she said "O Lord, anybody, anybody. have many fine men in our party who are fitted by character and ability to lead us out of this splashing and smashing way we hav been forced into. It's a disgrace that a na tion like ours must be a mark for ridicule because of the instability and flightiness of

Ah, what a change from the dignified peaceful McKinley! The man of stact, the lover of peace! May we soon have another like him to lead us back to harmony NEW YORK, April 11.

Thankful That McKinleyism Did Not Endure

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "S. E. of Brooklyn yearns for the return of the calm, unruffled dignity of McKinley's Admin istration. Literally interpreted, this means Let the Harrimans and their kind run the Gov ernment, with a Hanna to protect the trusts, the power behind the White House seat.

If we had had four more years of such calm, unruffled dignity the end of all decent goverument would have come. The country needs the "big stick" and the plain Saxon tongue until the reign of Graft,

Grab and Greed shall have perished from the RYERSON H. JENNINGS. earth. PRILADELPHIA, April 11.

What Is Conspiracy?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to be acknowledged that it is a legitimate use of the Presidential prerogative, if not absolutely a constitutional obligation, for Mr Roosevelt to capture the Republican convention for a cantidate prepared to carry out his plans for "smashing" the railways belonging to his fellow citizens. At the same time it is "Conspiracy," with a large capital, flagrantly seditious, for men who have invested their own earnings or money they have inherited in stocks and bonds of these same railways to combine to secure a candidate who shall save their property from spoliation and practical confiscation. It must be remembered that this property was legally acquired, and that before Roosevelt no President ever dared claim that the railways belonged to the Government; that the United States was just as much pledged to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their investments as in estates at Oyster Bay, for instance.

Ten years ago the people had repudiated Bryanism, and not a citizen of the United States would then have believed it possible that a Republican President should proclaim its principles, far less put them into practice. The men who insist upon safeguarding

their own property and that of the hundreds of thousands of investors who own the railways are precisely those who are resisting conspiracy, not engaging in it.

For, consider, not only are the railways owned by private individuals, men and women who paid for their stocks and bonds precisely as the President, Secretary Taft and members of Congress pay for their property of whatever sort they wish to buy but the railways were built not by the State but by private individuals. The capitalists large and small who built the roads, often running great risks in doing so and sometimes being crippled by the unexpected failure of their schemes, undertook the work because from the time of the foundation of the republic the Governproperty. To presume that Populistic doctrines would capture an Administration and be carried out practically to the detriment of hundreds of thousands of innocent investors would have been beyond the bounds of belief. To suppose that the people of the United States would sanction the scheme of spoliation would be to suppose them recreant to the ideals of justice and integrity upon which the republic was founded.

The real conspirators are surely those who propose to confiscate in whole or in part the property of their fellow citizens, and to combine to protect what is in many cases neces sary to their livelihood is a right guaranteed to every citizen by the Declaration of Inde-

NEW YORK, April 12.

A Despairing Patriot Accuses Us. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is too ate to stop Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. Your gibes and jeers have been in vain. What vas needed was hot shot, and you were afraid

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN COBB. NEW YORK, April 11.

The Election of 1904.

to fire. God save the Republic!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Dr dler was correctly quoted as saying that Harriman has turned 50,000 votes in the Presiiential election by the sum of \$200,000, and if his statement is true and can be proved, have we no law by which such a criminal and traitor should be made to pass the rest of his life in prison? Does THE SUN remember Cicero's orations against Catiline? ANNIE WESTBROOK GOULD.

NEW YORK, April 12.

From a Pure Liquor Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Had

President Roosevelt's decision anent "red eye" as given by you this morning been pubprior to the last general election he would have received one more vote than he did, and I sincerely hope that he will run again in order that I may have an opportunity to vote for the man who believes in pure liquor. I think in a nation like ours it far more vital thing than the tariff and should be looked into as carefully as race suicide: for is it not of prime importance in a country like this that the bables' milk should be pure and the booze of the veomen un adulterated or near blended? What liquid manipulator will dare disregard the ukase of the Mighty One? More power to his taste! EAGLE VALLEY, April 11.

A Westerner's Anti-Type Campaign Poem TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Look ver the enclosed lines. It is needless, perhaps, to state that they refer to Roosevelt. They express the convictions of hundreds of thousands in the Mountain West, and it may be that they reflect the opinions of as

many thousands in the East. H. V. A. FERGUSON. COUR D'ALENE, Idaho, April 8.

A FALLEN IDOL. Millions of freemen acclaimed him, the leader commissioned of God Both to interpret the law and to smite with the punishing rod. Justice beheld and approved his beginning, but now she disowns

The arrogant servant who mimics the gold coated

kings on their thrones.

Flushed with the wine of ambition, and coarsely exchanging the lie. What is there left of the flower of his fame that can wither and die! To the wall turn the face of the statue, and tear the green chaplet away

Hasten the fall of the curtain that hides him and

closes the play. From a Seventy-six-Year-Old Vermonter. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It does not appear to be "all quiet on the Potomac.

that's a fact, or anywhere else-that's a fact

The fact is the atmosphere here is replete in every way and a credit to the county.

with Federalism and G. O. P.-ism. I thin's when a man is nearly 76 he ought to have a chance to say something. It looks to this old man as though that "conspiracy" "put up job" by Teddy himself-if not, he is delighted, of course; but if he did get it up he is a fool, for in his impatience he has started just one year too soon, for the whole scheme will be discounted-the sober second thought, coupled with men like Foraker, will take the wind all out of it before 1908 con tions or elections. But if his Royal Highness can make "the people" believe, and keep t up, that he stands for "the people" against "the money power" he can easily win, but "the people" will take alarm at centralization. Look out, Teddy, say I; you are not so almighty smart as you think, and there are

others who are smart also. Teddy is the vainest man we ever had in the White House. He beats old Cleveland and Harrison out and out, and when that is said the limit is reached. Sure, but he is amusing after all in a way, and it takes the crowd, to which he plays and always has Great Scott, to think of this glorious repub ic rewarding so small a military hero! Why he is much smaller than William Henry Harrison was. Foraker gives him hot shot

'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. MANCHESTER, Vt., April 11. FOR CLEAN AIR.

Progress Made in the Crusade of the Anti-Smoke League.

In 1906 the Health Department caused the arrest of 193 persons for violating section 26 of the Sanitary Code, which provides that no smoke, cinders or noxious gases shall be allowed to escape from chimneys, &c. Of the persons arrested 132 were thirty-six were discharged, and at the end of

the year twenty-five cases were pending. The Anti-Smoke League, assisting the Department of Health to enforce the law, called the attention of the department to whatever violations of the code it discovered, and requested that proceedings be taken to abaic each nuisance. If the escape of smoke con-tinued the offender was arrested and arraigned before a Magistrate, usually to be held for trial in Special Sessions

The league got witnesses and its attoracys essisted the Corporation Counsel in the trial of the cases. The results of this policy are show in the following figures giving the num-ber of convictions obtained during the last five years, 1906 being the only year in which the Anti-Smoke League has been active: . 1902 1903 1904 1905 1908 . 17 45 0 0 132

As the result of a hearing given by the Health Commissioner at the request of the league the New York Edison company has made a series of experiments to discover a practical smoke preventer, acting under the advice and suggestion of the experts for the Anti-Smoke League. These experiments have been successful, and the cases against the other large public service corporations which have been the greatest offenders in regard to the escape of smoke have been adjourned pending the result of these test. The officials of the Long Island Railroad Company are at present doing everything in their power to abate the nuisance main-As the result of a hearing given by the Health The officials of the Long Island Railroad Company are at present doing everything in their power to abate the misance maintained by them in Long Island City. They have caused hard coal and coke to be burned by their engines while in the city limits, and their inspectors have cooperated with the inspectors of the Department of Health in detecting violations of this order by the engineers and firemen who operate the engines. In case any violation is found the offender is suspended without pay.

The Fish That Have to Be Tickled TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some

of your correspondents must have forgotten their "Pilgrim's Progress." The following be found in "The Author's Apology fo may His Book" You see the ways the fisherman doth take

To catch the fish-what engines doth he make! Behold how he engageth all his wits: Also his snares, lines, angles, hooks and nets. Yet fish there be that neither hook nor line. Nor snare, nor net, nor engine can make thine They must be groped for, and be tickled, too Or they will not be catched, whate'er you do EDWARD C. DELAVAN, J.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Leaving Some Duties to the Parents. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A sufficient

interposition of authority on the part of the Boar of Education in the matter of the alleged wide spread prevalence of defective eyesight am the children attending public schools i competent experts, and to certify and give to child, to be taken to the parents, a proper formula glasses. If there are those, and there may b many, who cannot afford to procure these glasses let some of our outside charitable organizations take up the work from that point. The in local parentis tendency is being overworked.

OBSERVE NEW YORK, April 11.

Faces of Watches,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Hoden berg, I am convinced, however estimable a gentisons who know many things which are "not so I have in my possession and have had for more than twenty years a hunting case watch, an excellent timekeeper, made by J. Sewill, 50 Cornh Exchange Court, London, which has the indicator for the hour six marked "VI" and the second hand does not interfere with it at ail. I do not asse that I possess the only watch of this kind in the world. That there are a great many watches which have the hour six marked "6" I know also to be true.

The Gallery Explains

BOSTON, April 11.

From the Kansas City Journal. James Bryce, the British Ambassador. said a Chicagoan, "crossed with me on the Oceanic, and on the promenade deck one morning, the talk turning to Napoleon, he told me an amusing story. "He said that in Paris, during the Napo

leonic eraze some years back, he attended a Napoleon play at the Odéon. "In this play one act hinged on the birth of the little King of Rome. If the child was girl one cannon shot was to be fired if a

a girl one cannot boy, two shots.

"Well, on the night in question a cannot shot rolled forth, and there ensued a long silence on the stage.

"It is a girl, said Josephine tensely.

"Eut just then a second shot was heard, and the Empress cried."

"No, a boy, a boy."

"Now though, through some error, a third.

"Now, though through some error, a third cannon shot thundered forth. In the avi-ward pause that followed a gamin in the gallery shouted:

gallery shouted: "Parbleu, it's triplets" English Jurors' Remuneration

From Chambers's Journ The scale of remuneration of English con

non jurymen is absurd. In a civil case England a common juryman is allowed fix-shillings a day for "a view"—that is, for inspecting any property or thing in dispute but otherwise he is, in law, not entitled to any remuneration It is usual, however, in the High Court to

give him a fee of one shilling, and in the counties eight pence. Special jurymen re-ceive much higher remuneration. The recipi-the county court is one shilling a case, in the Mayor's court twopence, and in the London Sheriff's court fourpence.

Sheriff's court fourpence.

But English jurymen have been accorded some highly important privileges. The he of 1870 lays it down that they may, in the discretion of the Judge, be allowed the use of fire when not in court, and may also be allowed "reasonable refreshment, at their own effects." expense.

Plant Used for Fishing.

From the Scientific Ameri In a paper presented to the Academie des Sciences, M. Hanriot gives an account of the active substances which are contained in the Tephrosia rogelli.

The leaves of this plant and neighborn a pecies are used for fishing by the natives of Madagascar and the east coast of Africa The plant is crushed and the pulp macerated, with a little water; then it is put in the poul or river at different places, especially in slow streams. Soon the fish become paralyzed and mount to the surface. They can then be caught by hand and eaten without danger.

Sign of Progress in Washington

From the Springdale Reformer So many prisoners have escaped during the last few years from the old ramshackle hence Colville, known as the county jall, that the com-missioners have at last decided to erect a new building for that purpose, and as soon as the necessary the new structure, which it is said will be moder i